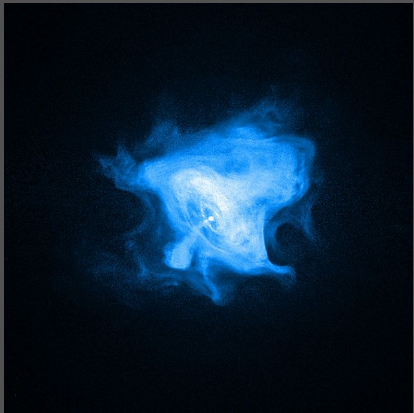
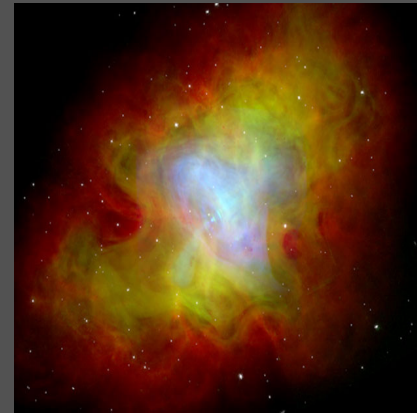


The 'absolute' timing of the Crab pulsar at high-energies



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using Fermi LAT, INTEGRAL ISGRI,
XMM-Newton EPIC-pn and RXTE PCA data
[Fermi GBM NaI]



Netherlands Institute for Space Research

Jodrell Bank radio observations: our baseline

- Daily monitoring of the Crab pulsar ($P \sim 33$ ms) started 31 years ago with 42 Ft telescope at 610 Mhz
- Arrival time delay : $t_{\text{arr}} \sim DM/v_{\text{obs}}^2$
- DM variations due to nebular plasma fluctuations
- Occasionally observations at 1400-1700 Mhz with larger Lovell telescope to constrain $DM=DM(t)$
- Before Dec-2011: $DM = c$
After : $DM = c + dDM/dt \times t$
- Timing parameters (on monthly base) stored at JB database: pulse freq. and its first two time derivatives at epoch t_0



Crab pulsar (PSR B0531+21) as timing calibration target for HE-instruments

- INTEGRAL ISGRI: Revs. 47-1736 (up to 14/10/2016)
(20-100 keV; 61 μ s; using revised Time Correlation files as of late 2007 i.e. correcting for 47 μ s REDU gs offset; using measured orbit in propagation delay)

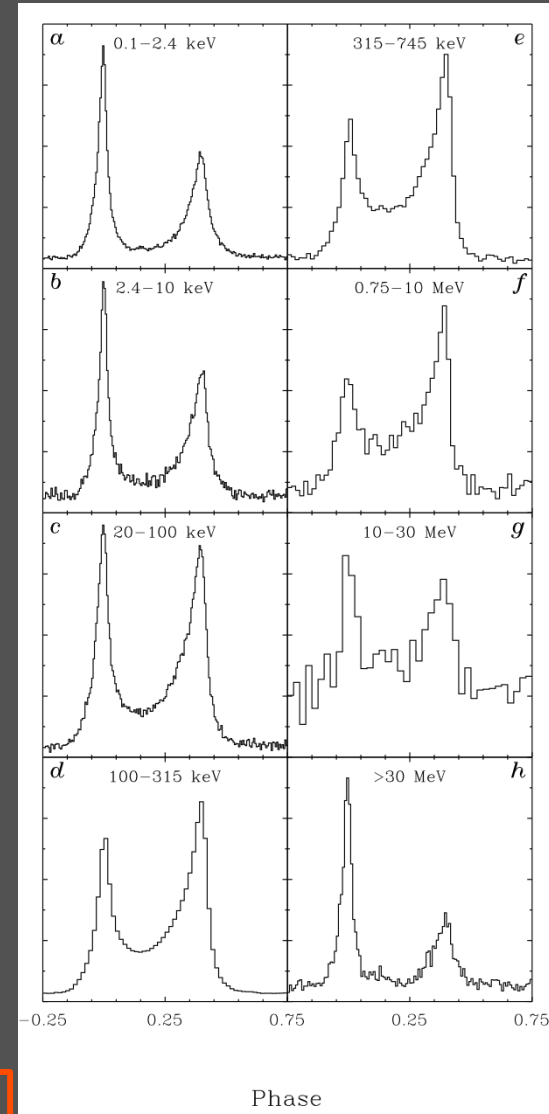
- XMM-Newton EPIC-pn Timing & Burst Mode
(2-10 keV; 30 μ s (TM), 7 μ s (Bu))

XMM launch - Oct. 2016

- Fermi LAT: Aug. 2008 – Sept. 2016
(>100 MeV; 1 μ s)

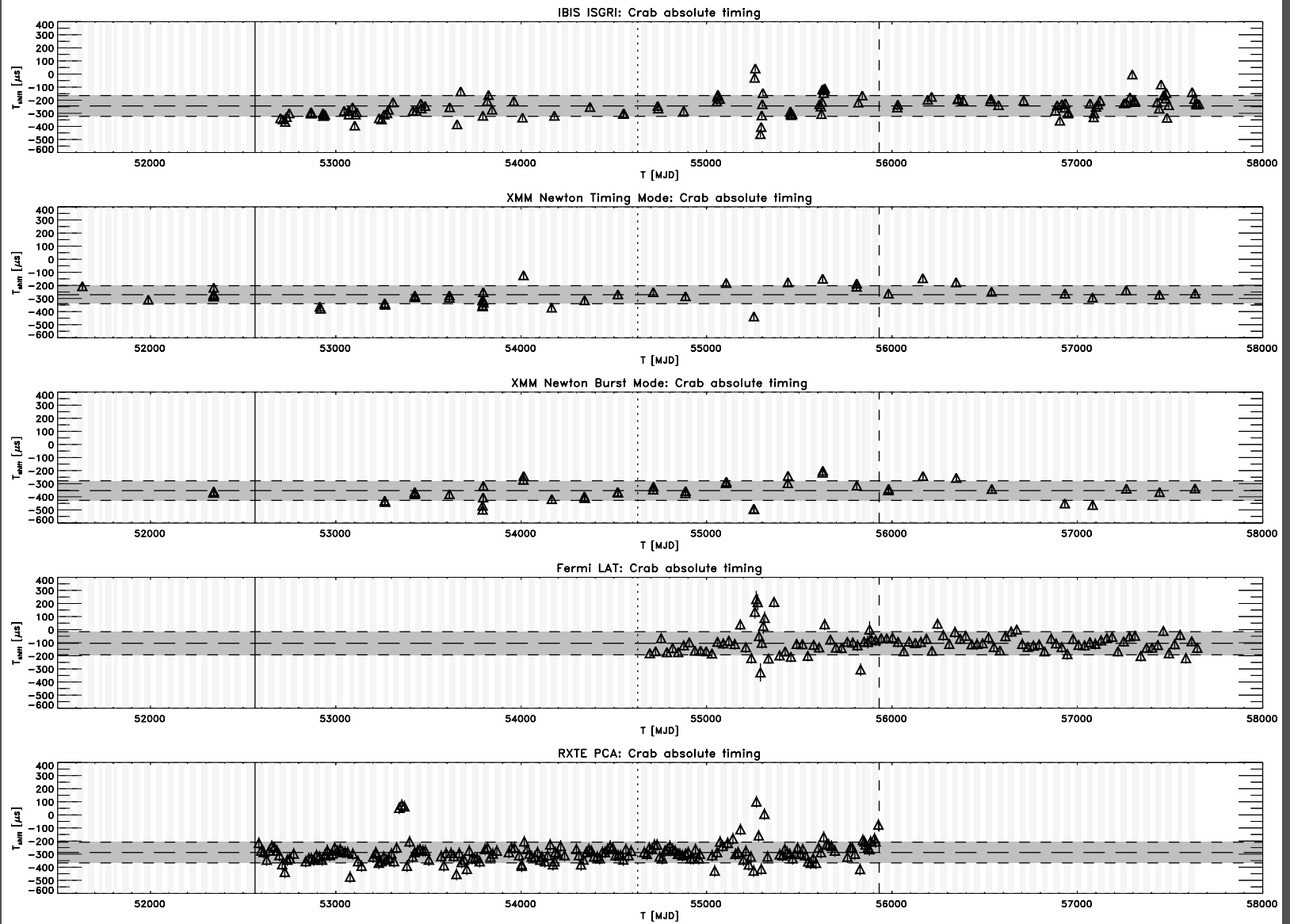
- RXTE PCA: INTEGRAL launch – Dec. 2011
(2-32 keV; 1 μ s (Good Xenon modes), but Crab obs. in event mode with 250 μ s

(decommissioning in Jan. 2012)

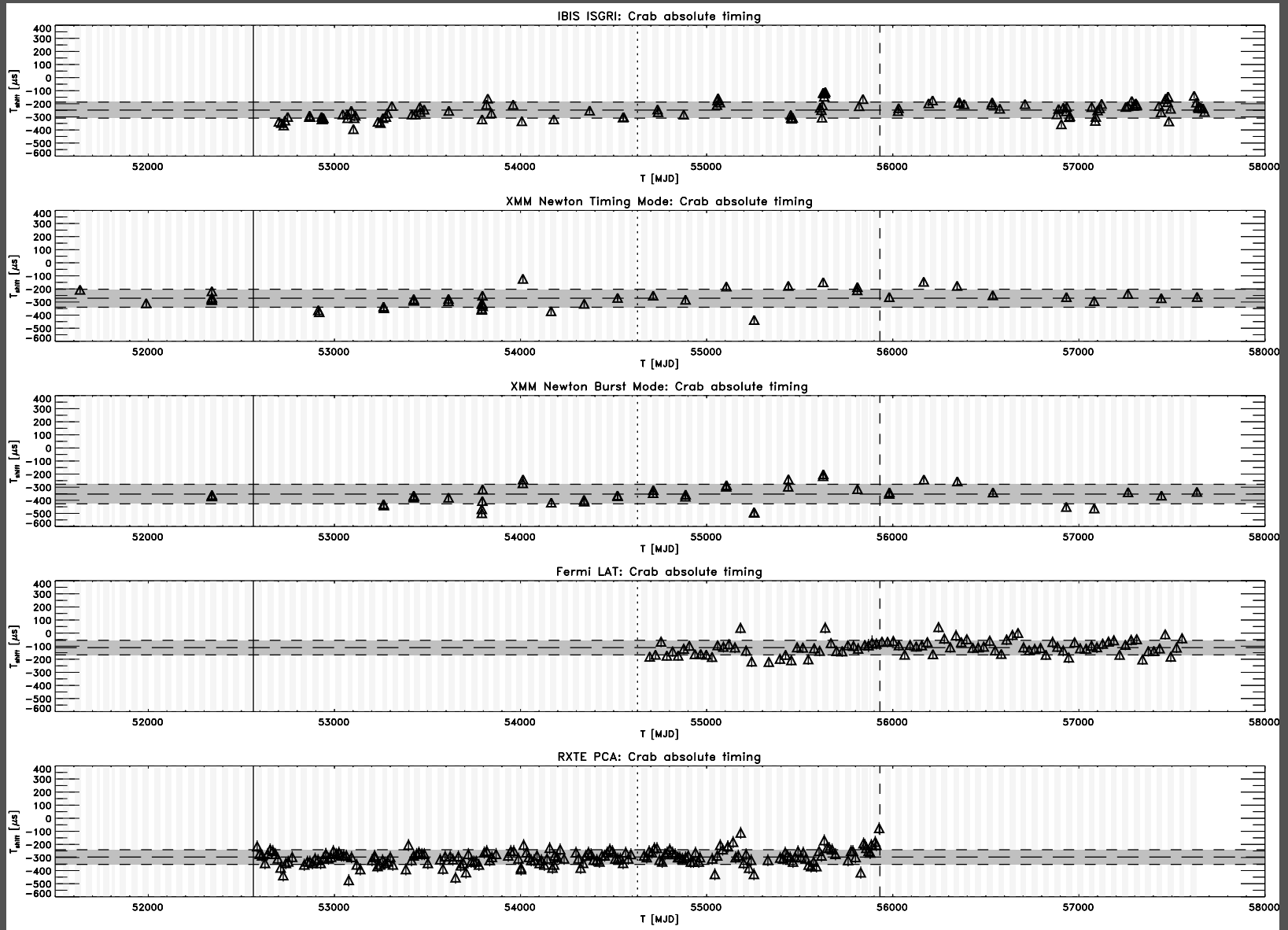


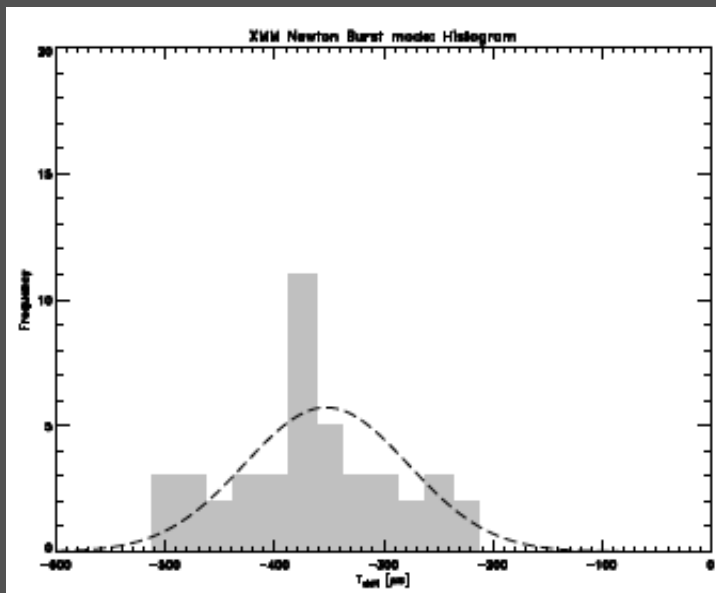
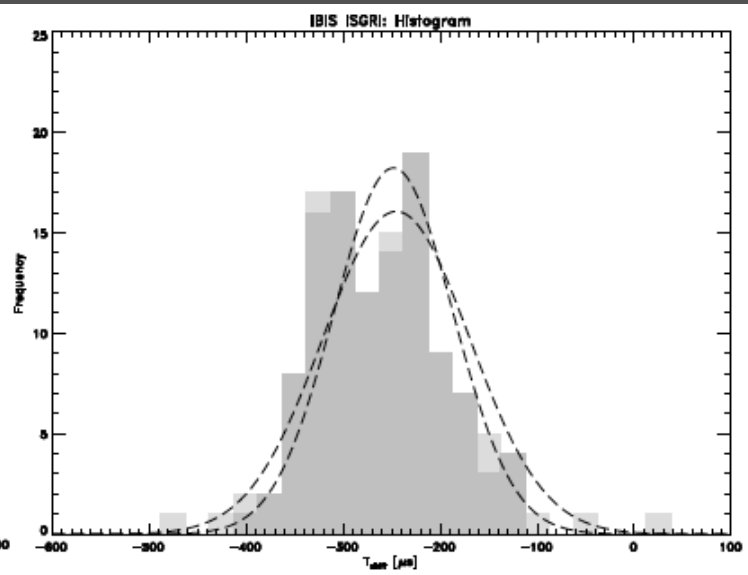
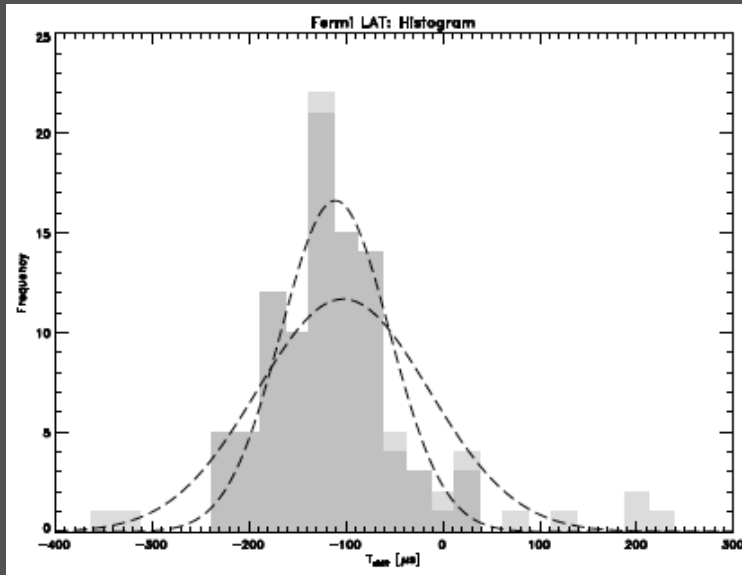
Barycentering (barycen, gtbary, faxbary), epoch folding and correlation etc. processes all use equivalent procedures!

Absolute timing: All measurements

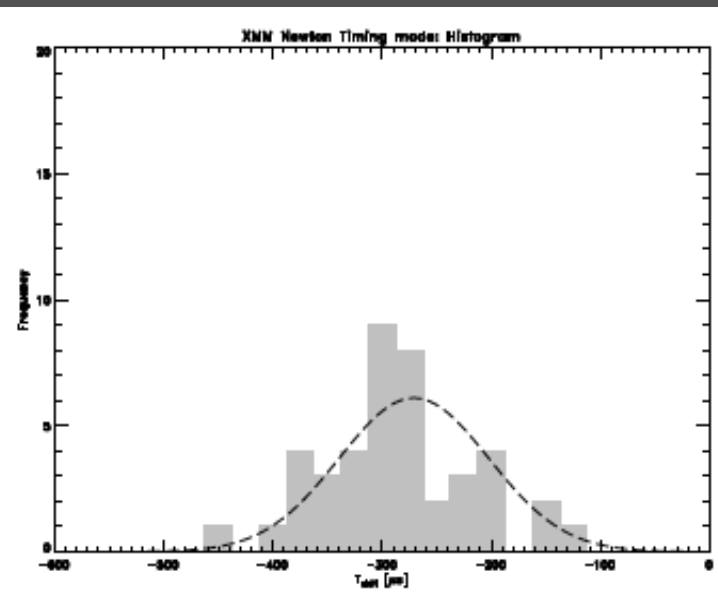


Absolute timing: Measurements minus outliers





(a) XMM Newton EPIC PN Burst mode



(b) XMM Newton EPIC PN Timing mode

| Instrument | τ (μs) | $\Delta\tau$ (μs) | σ (μs) | S | \mathcal{K} | n |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|----------------|-----|
| Fermi LAT | | | | | | |
| <i>With outliers</i> | -104 | ± 4 | ± 88 | 1.4 ± 0.2 | 3.8 ± 0.5 | 107 |
| <i>Without outliers</i> | -111 | ± 4 | ± 57 | 0.5 ± 0.3 | 0.2 ± 0.5 | 93 |
| XMM-Newton EPIC PN | | | | | | |
| <i>Burst mode</i> | -353 | ± 4 | ± 75 | -0.1 ± 0.3 | -0.6 ± 0.7 | 43 |
| <i>Timing mode</i> | -271 | ± 4 | ± 69 | 0.1 ± 0.4 | -0.3 ± 0.7 | 42 |
| <i>Burst + Timing mode</i> | -312 | ± 3 | ± 83 | -0.1 ± 0.3 | -0.3 ± 0.5 | 85 |
| INTEGRAL IBIS ISGRI | | | | | | |
| <i>With outliers</i> | -245 | ± 2 | ± 76 | 0.5 ± 0.2 | 1.2 ± 0.4 | 122 |
| <i>Without outliers</i> | -248 | ± 2 | ± 61 | 0.1 ± 0.2 | -0.7 ± 0.5 | 112 |
| RXTE PCA | | | | | | |
| <i>With outliers</i> | -288 | ± 3 | ± 79 | 2.0 ± 0.2 | 7.7 ± 0.3 | 205 |
| <i>Without outliers</i> | -297 | ± 3 | ± 56 | 0.1 ± 0.2 | 1.5 ± 0.3 | 197 |

Table 4.1: Time shift (τ), uncertainty ($\Delta\tau$), standard deviation of the distribution (σ), skewness (S), kurtosis (\mathcal{K}) and the number of measurements (n).

Distribution widths: $\sim 60 \mu s$!

(XMM-Newton ~ 10 - $15 \mu s$ wider)

$$\sigma_M^2 = \sigma_I^2 + \sigma_{JBO}^2$$

Peak-to-peak uncertainty t_{acc} of Jodrell Bank (radio) arrival times

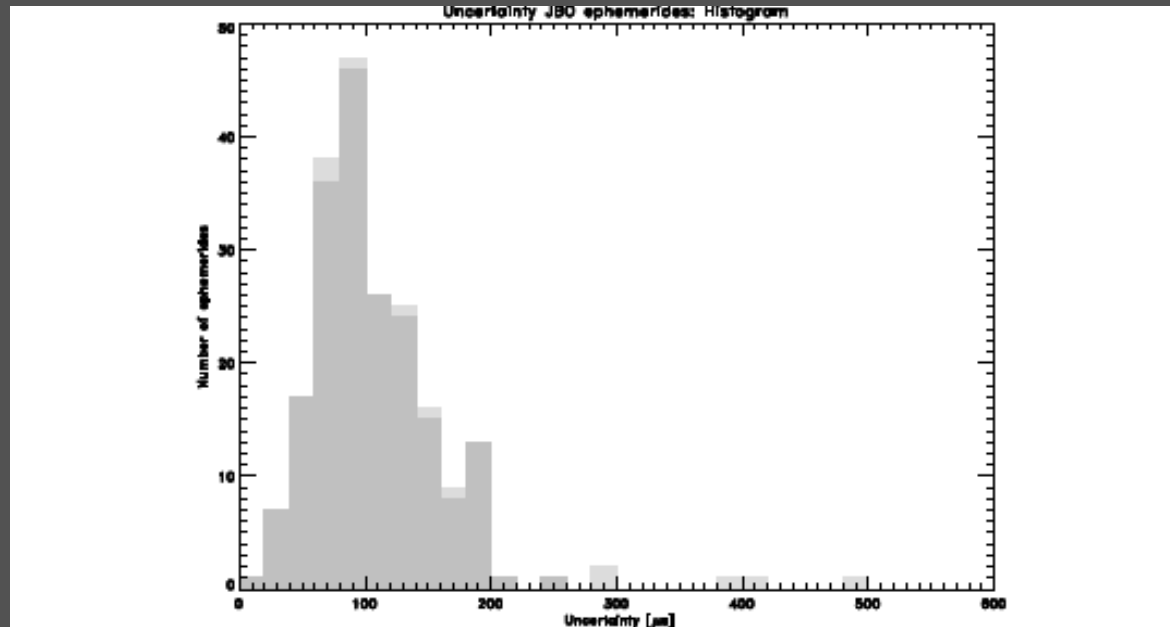


Figure 4.7: A histogram of the uncertainty t_{acc} in JBO monthly Crab pulsar ephemerides. Uncertainties without outliers are coloured dark-grey. Outliers are colored light grey. 3 outliers have an uncertainty of more than 600 μs and are outside the plot range of this figure.

Average t_{acc} : $118 \pm 43 \mu\text{s} \rightarrow$

For sinusoidal variations, RMS or $\sigma_{\text{JBO}} = 118 / 2\sqrt{2} \sim 42 \pm 16 \mu\text{s}$

Thus, σ_{M} reflects for a significant part the uncertainty in σ_{JBO}

($\sigma_{\text{I}} = 35 \pm 20 \mu\text{s}$)

Instrument related notes: INTEGRAL ISGRI

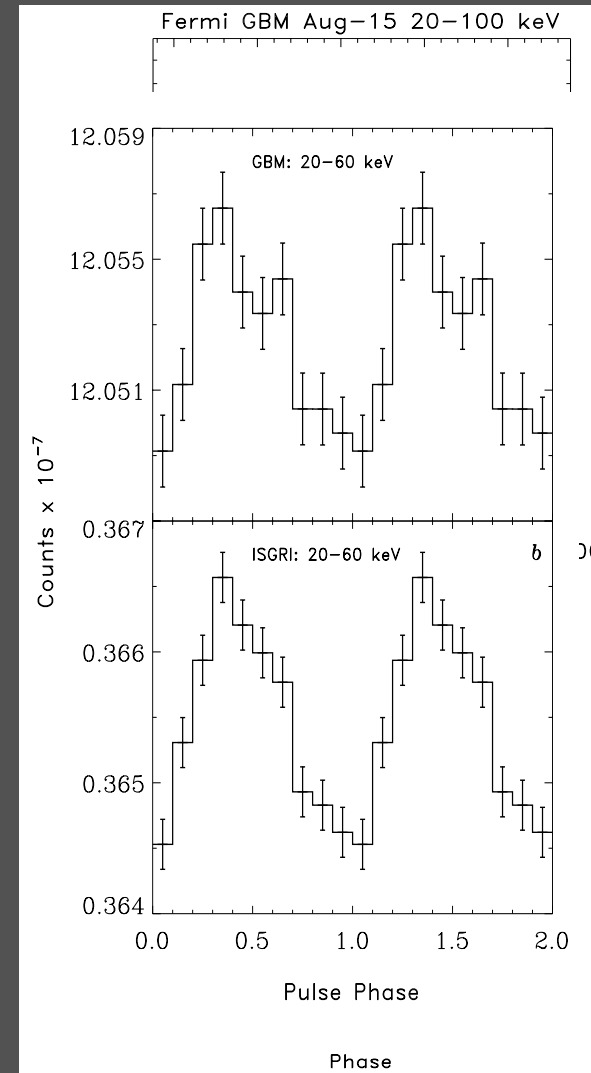
- Updated time delay $\Delta t = -248 \pm 2 \mu\text{s}$ is consistent with earlier value of $-285 \pm 12 \mu\text{s}$ (Kuiper et al. 2003), taking into account the $47 \mu\text{s}$ REDU ground station error
- Since 26/11/2012 Fermi GBM NaI/BGO in TTE mode i.e. $2 \mu\text{s}$ accuracy (GPS synchronized / s) in 128 chan.

Comparison ISGRI/NaI Aug-2015 data yielded:

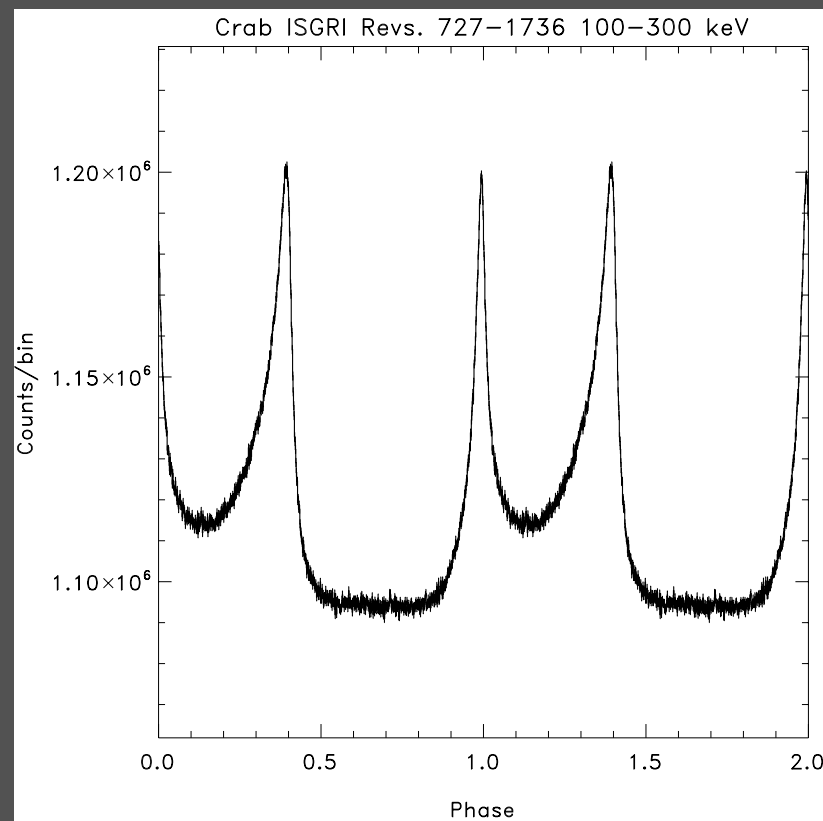
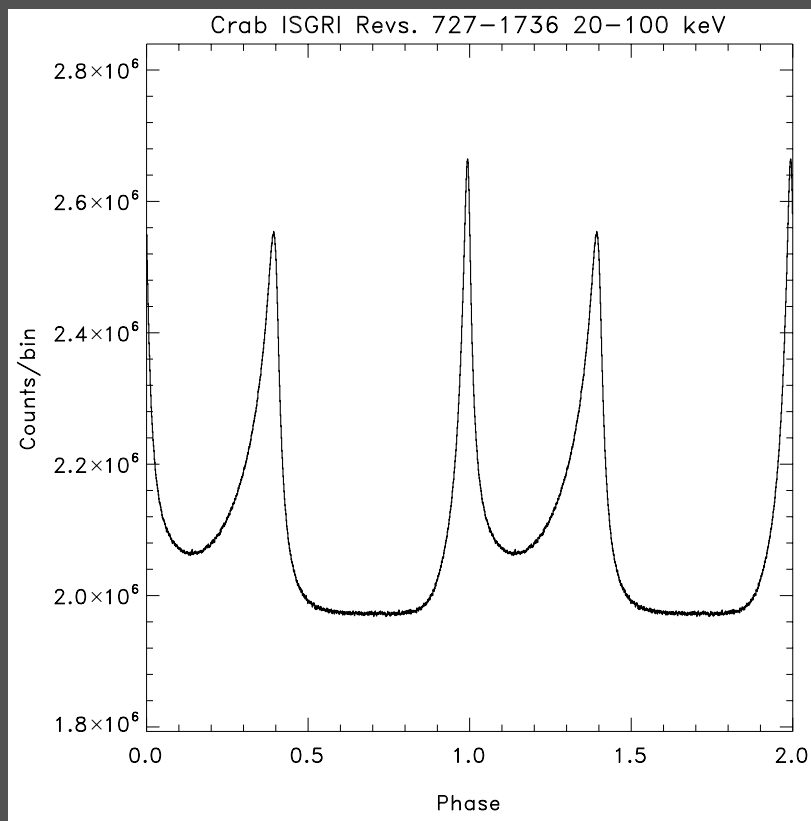
$$\Delta t_{\text{GBM-ISGRI}} = +26.3 \pm 6.4 \mu\text{s}$$

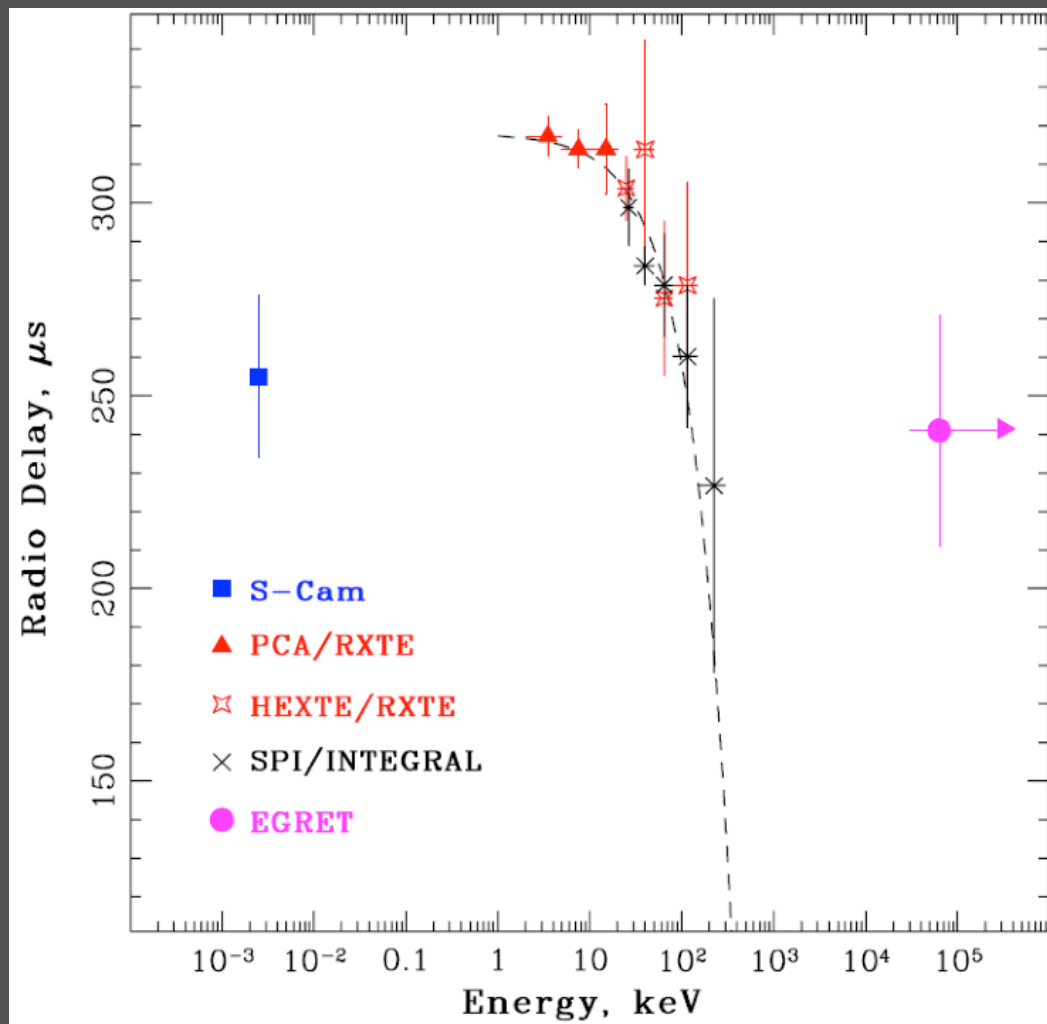
(GBM a bit ahead)

- Comparison using the (transitional) ms-pulsar IGR J18245-2452 ($P=3.9 \text{ ms}$) in M28 during April 2015 outburst yielded $+23 \pm 109 \mu\text{s}$
- Ground segment MOC does / has done great job!



Astrophysical result using ISGRI: shift between 20-100 keV and 100-300 keV profiles is only $4.9 \pm 1.4 \mu\text{s}$ (Revs. 727-1736 combination; 720 bins), NOT following the trend seen (suggested) by Molkov et al. (2010), ApJ 708, 403 based on SPI data





Instrument related notes: Fermi LAT

- Abdo et al. (2010) ApJ 708, 1254 reported a delay $-281 \pm 12 \pm 21 \mu\text{s}$
- We report a delay of $-111 \pm 4 \mu\text{s}$ (8 years of LAT data)
- The Veritas collaboration reported in Sci. 334, 69 (2011) a corrigendum of the LAT result: $-138 \pm 12 \pm 21 \mu\text{s}$ (Aug. 08 – Apr. 09)

We found for same period : $-141 \pm 4 \mu\text{s}$, now consistent!

Instrument related notes: XMM-Newton

- The delays measured in TM and Bu mode differ significantly: $82 \mu\text{s}$

Do NOT mix TM and Bu mode data!

- Some XMM obs. are excluded due to (uncorrectable) frame (?) jumps
- Distributions wider
- Pile-up in TM – mode (especially during the Fall observations)
Much better calibration source is ms-pulsar PSR B1937-21

In future: Combined radio / Fermi LAT ToA analysis will enable proper DM modelling → more accurate timing models!